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Eugenics is briefly discussed in ten pages with rather negative conclusions. Dr. Goddard believes in colonization and is far from hostile to the suggestion of sterilization, but feels that either or both will fail to solve the question. Apparently his studies have shown him so many feeble-minded in the community that he simply gives up any idea of solution at present. This is made clearer in the last chapter "Practical Applications." They must be cared for, reproduction surely must be discouraged, better training must be given and our knowledge increased. With what result? The one suggested is that we "may find use for these people of moderate intelligence—who are able and willing to do much of the drudgery of the world, which other people will not do." Just what effect this attitude would have upon ideals of democracy or religion the author does not discuss.

In spite of this curious final attitude the author has given us, whether medical experts or laymen, one of the most important volumes yet written on the subject.

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GORDON, ERNEST. *The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe*. Pp. 333. Price, \$1.50. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1913.

This book can hardly be called a scientific work; it is rather in the publisher's words "a weapon for the conflict in America." It is an arsenal of "facts" selected without critical judgment. The chief value of such a book is a fairly accurate picture of the prohibition movement in Europe; and it gains in interest by virtue of the recent Russian ukase against alcohol, a similar proclamation in Polish Prussia by the Kaiser, and Secretary Daniels' taboo on alcohol in our own Navy. The book has one supreme purpose: national prohibition. The result is apparent in the author's absolute inability to see anything grey: all is either black or white. Hence the tendency to indulge in opprobrious terms; for instance he speaks of "the pro-alcohol pedants on the Committee of Fifty;" Duclaux is called "fanatical;" August Palm is treated to condescending and gratuitous insult. American social workers, *The Survey*, and college graduates in general are insulted because of their indifference to the alcohol question.

From the standpoint of facts the book cannot pass unchallenged. For illustration no one can dogmatize with absolute assurance about the medical value of alcohol. No author can dismiss expert opinion as to the digestive value of alcohol quite so cavalierly and still claim scientific fairmindedness. And no citation of cranial statistics is worth much as an evidence of degeneration. Neither are we prepared to believe that alcoholisation is wholly responsible for valuable lands lying fallow in Normandy. Nor that tree planting along roadways is impossible in the Lierre district of Belgium because drunkards habitually break them down! Moreover the evidence that alcohol and not lead or phosphorus is responsible for so-called lead or phosphorus poisoning is anything but convincing. Again, the pages of horrible examples cited to prove the "devastation which beer-drinking works" in Bremen are

choice illustrations of the fallacy involved in citing one of a complex of causes as the real cause or of failing to distinguish between a cause and a symptom. Misuse of statistics crops out in several places; notably, Eulenberg's figures showing that 1,152 Berlin school-suicides were the result of home troubles not of over-study are declared to mean "in most cases, alcohol." Another glaring instance of faulty correlation is the comparison of Paris figures for alcohol consumption and pawn-shop deposits.

The author trains his guns upon the unholy alliance between the Church and alcohol in England and on the Continent. He dismisses the Gothenburg System as a failure, and hints that its protagonists are perilously near impostors. Social reform is likewise summarily dismissed as offering no hope for alcohol-reform. And the reason is disclosed in the flat pronouncement that the "social order of the Western world rests largely on the sale of alcohol as on its chief support."

While the reviewer is no less interested in the elimination of the alcohol-pest than is the author, he is convinced that the desired end will be attained rather through the very social reform measures which the book repudiates than through such books themselves.

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GULICK, SIDNEY L. *The American Japanese Problem*. Pp. x, 349. Price, \$1.75. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

With the general thesis of Mr. Gulick's discussion—that we should treat the Japanese immigration problem dispassionately—all will agree. He gives a thorough review of the arguments against allowing Orientals to come to this country on the same basis as Europeans and presents the answers of the more ardent friends of the Asiatics. In this portion of the book there is comparatively little new material, but the author's long familiarity with Japan and the Japanese prompts him to make many of his statements in stronger terms than those in which they are heard in the usual discussions in America.

There is no doubt in the author's mind that the Japanese would be a desirable addition to our population. Their industrious habits, artistic qualities, cleanliness and sobriety recommend them. That they are untrustworthy the author declares is not true. The conditions under which we have known them are deceptive, not the Japanese themselves. Their moral standards he admits are not the same as ours but their virtues are more than a balance for their vices. "Sexual laxity, petty lies, and even business deception are light faults compared with impolite, intemperate speech and uncontrolled wrath" (p. 51). It is to be doubted whether the average Anglo-Saxon would make this choice.

Mr. Gulick does not believe in unlimited immigration. He thinks the laws should be so framed that there would be no discrimination against races either in their terms or in their administration. He would have the number allowed to enter from each country limited to a certain per cent of those of that nationality already within the country—a principle already familiar through legislation proposed in Congress.